THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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March 6th 1862. BUENOS AYRES. No. 44.

Engineers' Supper

AT HOTEL DE PROVENCE.

On last Saturday evening, the Engineers of the Fleet of Buenos Ayres gave a grand supper, on the occasion of presenting a splendid gold watch to Mr Edward Davies, of this city.

This gentleman had served during the war, in the important capacity of Inspecting Engineer of the Fleet. In the exercise of his office, he gained not only the esteem and good-will of all those employed under him, but also the highest approbation of the Government. His long experience in his profession had ensured for him the especial protection of the Minister of War, and rendered him an excellent mediator in any questions which arose between the naval captains and their subordinates. It is not, therefore surprising that those of his country men under his direction should have seized the present opportunity to present him with a sterling proof of their regard.

At eight o'clock P.M. precisely, they had all assembled at the hotel. Mr. Tudor was voted to the chair, Mr Caldwell acting as vice. Among those present we observed the guest of the evening, Mr E. Davies, with Messrs. Stevens, Gallagher, Douglas, Saunders, Keyser, and Woods, of the engineer fraternity, also Mr. H Rivers, Mr. William Alinson, Mr. John Marshall of Barracas; Mr. Marks, Mr. Moore, founder; Captain Saunders.

After discussing the merits of an excellent champagne supper,

The Chairman opened the proceedings by giving the "Health of Gen. Mitre, Governor of Buenos Ayres.

The next toast was, "The Government of Buenos Ayres."

The Chairman then gave the toast of the evening, "Mr. Davies," concluding his speech with the presentation of the watch. We may here observe that it was a splendid specimen of workmanship, supplied by the eminent firm of Jeggi and Davet, of this city, having cost £30 sterling.

Mr. Davies rose to respond. He said: Gentlemen, — I feel myself wholly unable to say how grateful I am for the kind expressions, and fine testimonial, with which you have favoured me. I feel very proud of the esteem of my countrymen, particularly when connected with me in professional duties. As long as I live I will keep this watch, in remembrance of the kind friends here present, as also of those who, I regret to say, have been unable to attend. To testify my thanks to all individually, would be impossible; but I am sure you will heartily join me in drinking "The Health of our worthy Chairman."

The Chairman briefly returned thanks.

As an interlude, Messrs Gallagher and Douglas favoured the company with comic songs.

Mr. Rivers proposed the "Engineers of Buenos Ayres," which was responded to by the Chairman.

Messrs Saunders, Allinson, and Stevens next sang some very good ballads.

Mr. Davis then gave the "Press of Buenos Ayres", coupling with it the Editor of the "Standard."

Mr. E. T. Mulhall responded in a speech, which was warmly applauded by all present; and the "Standard" was drunk with three times three.

Mr. Mulhall then gave the "Health of the Vice-Chairman;" after which Messrs. Marks, Marshall, and Moore sang.

Mr. Davis having proposed the "Health of Mr. Moore," the latter responded, and gave, "The March of Civilization." This was ably responded to by Mr. Rivers, who gave "Mr. Geo. Wilke's health."

Mr. Davis proposed Mr. Allison's health, to which the latter succeeded by proposing the "health of Messrs. Saunders and Keyser."

Mr. Keyser responded, after which the healths of Capt. Saunders. Messrs. Stevens, Gallagher, Wood and Douglas, were drunk.

Mr. Rivers concluded by toasting "The Absent Engineers", after which the whole company stood up and sang "God Save the Queen". The company dispersed at one o'clock.

SLIGHT ERROR.—In the account of the Railway Inauguration, we incorrectly stated that a Deputy of the Belgrano Municipality read an address in favour of the enterprise. The gentleman in question came all the way from San Fernando.

TERRIBLE RUN.—700 copies of the "Weekly Standard" went by the mail to Europe. Any person doubting these figures can enquire at the British Consulate, in this city.

The "Mersey" left this port yesterday, with a greater number of passengers than usual: seldom has she been the bearer of more important news to Europe than on the present occasion She bears the news that Buenos Aires is fixed upon as the capital of the Argentine Republic; that the bases of a sound & lasting peace is established that peace reigns throughout the Argentine Republic; that the San Fernando Railroad is a reality, not a scheme; that the "Commercial Times" is not yet defunct; that freights are good and easily obtained; that ships are leaving this port well loaded; and last, not least, that the "Standard" goes ahead, subscribers increasing each day and the press working day and night and still hardly able to fill the orders which our kind friends are favoring us with daily (Spectamus Agendo)

INHUMANITY.—In that quiet street "Reconquista" between Parque and Tucuman, the neighbours are nightly disturbed by the cries and lamentations of a poor child who is savagely belaboured by its guardians, whoever they be. We understand that, the other night, the poor little thing was made to sleep in the garden. Sr. Caston, or his assistant, the *Cronica* of the "Tribuna", should see to this.

QUERY.—Can any of our readers tell whether the man who was blown up, with the shells, has died or not: in the former event, what subscription, or Government bounty, has his family received?

SECOND-SIGHT.—Some gentlemen, unlike Hamlet's ghost, with "speculation in their eye," circulated a report that the "Colonia" was in sight. The S. S. of that name has not yet arrived: it is probable the far-seeing observers had seen the opposite coast, as it rained soon after.

TWO OF A TRADE—Manzoni and Verazzi would seem to have a difference of opinion, as to which of them must bear the soubriquet "il gran maestro" Their talents have not been appreciated, for the first had to *auction* his chefs-d'œuvre; and the last could not get "Urquiza" off his hands, though it was said he tried to raffle him.

BRAVO, BRAVO! The "Tribuna" is very loud in its denunciation of the Club Democracia, one of whose members declared that "four pedlars" were anxious to make this city the capital. The foreign merchants, as appear by the foreign press, are all in favor of the idea.

IRISH CONVENT.—The "Nacional" devotes a portion of its columns to an eulogy of the Irish Convent and College. It mentions, however, not one of the immense services bestowed on our society *gratis*, by the Sisters, who are termed "humble women" although belonging to families that Buenos Ayres might well be proud of, as the Editor can certify to any who doubt the fact.

THE ENGINEERS.—Supper has quite taken the town by surprize, it is the first thing of the kind which has ever taken place here, and we hope won't be the last. We say, "Bravo! independant Engineers, without you Governor Mitre's fleet would be in a bad way."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man dropped dead, on Saturday last, on the beach. Deceased was a butcher, living down about Piedad.

The Club del Plata Ball was a grand affair. The Governor and family were there, and every thing went off superbly.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

—:o:—

Market Report.

Friday, 28 Feb. '62.

We have to notice but little animation in the market yesterday, in the South Plaza. There was literally nothing doing. In the "Once," some lambs' wool moved off, at prices ranging from 46$ to 60$. Dry cow-hides are readily sold at 128$ to 130$.

The dullness which has pervaded the market, these last few mornings, is attributable more to the leaving of the English packet than anything else.

The export of wool during this last month has been heavy—8500 bales—more than 382,000 arobas. Could we only keep this going, the produce market of Buenos Ayres would be less insignificant in Europe than it is at present.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

March 1.

Oriental Brigant. "Romano" 120 tons. Cap. J. B. Almieadi from Montevideo 18 ult.

Italian eolEacre "General Garibaldi" 264 tons. Capt. Nicolas Barbory from Bahia 2 and Montevideo 27 Feb with cafe tabacco, sugar.

March 2:

No arrivals.

3.

Dutch brig. "Noord Holland" 131 tons Cap. P. Fyn from Hamburg 25 Dec. and Montevideo 1st inst. with assorted cargo.

Hamburg Brigantine "Sophie" 185 tons, Capt Gerdan from Hamburg 6 Dec., Montevideo 1st inst.

4.

French Mail Steamer "Saintonge". from Rio Janeiro 24th Feb. Montevideo 2nd inst with 100 passengers and assorted cargo, (no have no room to publish manifest).

Amer. S. "Mississippi" from Montevideo 2nd at w.t'r 55 passengers.

5th

Orient. S. "Villa de Salto' from Montevideo.

CLEARED.

March 1.

Antwerp, Dutch brig "Tweo Cornellisen" (H. J. Powell) with 1000 dry cow-hides, 1000 salted do., 299 bales wool.

3.

Antwerp, Ital. schooner "Nuova Diana" (Rossi), with 1000 salted cowhides, 1698 dry do., 105 bales wool, 5000 horns.

Cadiz and Barcelona, Span. barque "Eva" (Buxeares), with 8724 dry cow hides, 1 bale goat skins, 10 do sheep-skins, 22 do calf-skins, 3 do do, 3350 horse-hides.

4.

New York, Oldemburg brig "Nepun" (H. A. Green) with 315 bales wool, 7,091 dry cow-hides,

5.

Urugnay, Amer. barque "Julia Cobbe" (H. A. Green) with 300 *fanegas* salt.

Antwerp, French barque "Lieut. Bellot" (Sagory) with 299 bales wool 47 do sheepskins, 21 do horsehair, 1721 dry cow-hides, 1500 salted do, 20,400 horns.

SAILED.

March 2nd.

Rotterdam, Pruss. brig "Johannes"

3.

Antwerp, French brik "Ernest el Blanche".

Antwerp, Hanover, brigant. "Johannes".

Havana, Span. brig "Angel".

Antwerp, Dutch brigant. "Twee Cornelisen".

Montevideo, Amer. war-steamer "Pulaski".

Cadiz and Barcelona, Span. barque "Eva".

4.

Montevideo, Nat. schooner "Cometa"

Paraná, and Rosario, Braz. S. S "Conselhiro Paranhos."

Asuncion, Parag. S. S. "Ipora".

Montevideo, Amer. S. "Mississippi".

Antwerp, Ital. barque "Adelaida."

5.

England, Opemburg brigant "J H. Becker."

Uruguay ports, Orient. S. S. "Villa Salto."

Death.

At Chascomas, in this province, Eliza Maginn, of heart-disease, aged 18 years. Deceased was a native of Co. Westmeath, Ireland.

To Stock-breeders in General

For Sale, one Hundred & ninety borregas, to breed Rams from; ages ranging from 14 to 30 months. They are all selected with the greatest care, and their pureness of blood is warranted.

Also, 310 borregas more, which may, from their great evenness, good frame, &c., be employed for the same purpose, or for breeding generally.—For particulars apply to Calle Parque, No. 256, from 10 to o'clock.

COACHMAN.

A Coachman, either in or out of livery, will be open to engagement after the 11th inst; height, 5 fo. 11 inches; age 30 years.

Address J. O. G., 154 calle "25 de Mayo", or at Office of this paper.

GRAND BALL at MORON

On Sunday, March 9th, Messrs. Nuttall and Smyth will give a ball and Supper at their house, Moron.

Dancing to commence at Nine o'clock P.M.; Supper at Twelve.

Masks are prohibited.

Gentleman's ticket, 40$; Ladies free.

Apply at the Ball-room, Moron, or at Mr Nuttall's, calle Cuyo.

MUSIC LESSONS.

An English lady, long resident in this country, is desirous of giving lessons on the Piano, at her residence

For particulars apply at 91 Calle Mexico, or by letter, addressed Mrs J. office of this paper.

DANIEL NORMAN.

PAINTER & GRAINER,

Begs to advise his Friends and the Public that he executes orders in the above branches. He will pay the strictest attention to all kinds of work, embracing House and Coach-Painting, also Imitations of Woods and Marbles.

Those who patronise him will find every satisfaction, as to neatness and promptitude in the fulfilment of orders. Specimens sent to private houses

CALLE ARTES, 262.

Mauá Bank.

Calle Cangalio 101 & 103.

Rate of interest for current month.

Specie received in account current at 9 p0|0 per annum.

Specie advanced " " at 15 p0|0 per annum.

Currency received " " at 6 p0|0. per annum.

Currency advanced " " at 10 p0|0 per annum.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie, or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd Jan. 1862.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

SHEEP.

Those who wish to purchase sheep by the cut, or picked; will always find a large lot on sale; the undersigned undertakes to deliver them at any point the purchaser thinks fit to order them. They employ steady men and good ships to transport them, and hold themselves responsible to deliver the exact number required.

Also, Land on Sale in several part of this country, Banda Oriental, Corrientes, Entre-Rios, and Santa Fé. They also lend money on interest, in sums of not less than 25,000 $.

Apply to calle Reconquista, No. 16

Messrs George Bell & Son.

Beg to inform their town and country friends that they have opened very extensive and capacious premises in the new market, lately established at the southern end of the town, known by the name of the "Plaza Constitucion".

In this establishment will be constantly found an ample assortment of Pine, Iron, Fencing Wire, &c.; and all business of the same nature as carried on by the old established firm of George Bell and Co., will be continued by the new firm.

Please observe—

Plaza Constitucion

Corner of Calle Brasil and Salta.

NOTICE.

A person owning one square league of land, distant three leagues from Fray Bentos, is desirous of entering into a sheep-breeding business with any one who has sheep, in the Banda Oriental; or can introduce them from Buenos Ayres.

The land has seven never-failing watering-places, every way adapted for the watering of sheep.

For further particulars apply to Adolfo Wilkinson, Plaza de Mayo, No. 9½.

Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camps of Señor Frias half a league to the North of the Villa Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and price to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from M. Richard Newton's estancia, Samborombon.

F. William Woodgate.

Wanted Sheep & Land.

1500 good mestiza sheep are wanted by a purchaser who will pay cash Also 2 puestos will be taken at a reasonable rent.

Apply at this office
Or at 272 Reconquista.

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4 Puestos.

To be rented in the Villa Luxan, capable of feeding 4 flocks of sheep. The land is situate near Mr. Thomas Carney's holding.

Mr. Philip Burgess will shew the places for the several *puestos*.

DILIGENCES.

We are requested to notify our friends in the camp and town that the Diligence.

For Pilar.
" Capilla del Señor.
" San Antonio de Areco
" Arrecifes.

Leaves Buenos Ayres the 1st, 11th and 21st, returning the 5th, 15th, 25th of each month.

Office 189 Rivadavia and 5?7 same street Plaza Lorea.

PABLO E. DIAZ.

Owner and Conductor

For Villa Mercedes, leaves, 3, 5, 1 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29

Returning every intermediate day

For Lobos, starts every Thursday returning each Sunday.

Office Rivadavia 189

RAFAEL SABORIDA.

For Villa Luxan, Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, starts 5, 15, and 25, without reference to those that start, 10, 20, 30.

Office Rivadavia 189.

RAMIREZ & SANSANETTI

For Lobos starts, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.—Same Office.

British Manufactured Goods,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,

adapted for Families,

For Sale,

In quantities, to suit purchasers, at No 59½ Calle de Corrientes.

Manuel Agapito Rodriguez.

Has the honor to inform the public that his diligences run

To Navarro, 2, 6, 12, 16, 22, 26.
" Mercedes & Chivilcoy, 2, 5, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 29.
" Bragado, 9, 19, 29.

CATALAN DILIGENCE

TO RANCHOS, CHASCOMUS.

Leaves Buenos Ayres every Wednesday, and Saturday. No passengers nor any large quantity of luggage will be carried on the roof. Seats for 13 persons, Fares: to Ranchos, 80 $: Chascomus, 100 $.

Vilaseca,

corner of Buen Orden and Victoria.

CAMPANELLA COACH

To Luxan, Giles, Fortin, Salto, Rojas, and Pergamin, leaves town on the 4th, 14th, and 24th, returning on the 9th 19th, and 29th.

Same office as above.

Seton Castle School,

Near Edinburgh, Scotland. Establishment for the Board and Education of young Gentlemen.

Among the advantages of this Institution are a *thorough* Education for professional or commercial life, kind and careful superintendence by the Principal, a healthful climate, and extensive accommodation. Terms, Forty guineas and upwards Principal, The Rev John Chalmers Blake, M. A. Address. Seton Castle, Longuiddry, Edinburgh, N. B.

Refer to W. Cranwell, Montevideo.

11: de Setiembre Market

March 5 1862.

Dry cow hides, narrow	pesada	125	to	133
Hides of all stakes	—	115	to	125
Calf skins	—	80	to	95
Horse Hides	each	30	to	32
Sheep Skins ord	dozen	45	to	50
Do mixed		70	to	130
Mestiza, fine		100	to	160
Nutria	lb	5	to	5½
Horse hair North	arrob.	90	to	95
Do. south		100	to	105
Tallow pure		40	to	42
Creole wool washed		55	to	60
Do. unwashed		40	to	45
Do. mixed		5?	to	60
Fine mestiza wool dirty		85	to	110
Lambs do.		45	to	75
Ostrich feathers loose	lb.	30	to	32
Do. woven		33	to	34
Ox horns	thousand	300	to	500
Inferior do.		200	to	250
Wheat superior	fanega	200	to	220
Do. middling		180	to	190
Do. inferior		150	to	187
Indian corn		150	to	165
Barley		90	to	100
Hide-cuttings	quintals	40	to	50

Doubloons.

Feb. 27th	408¼	409	21,960
" 28th	409¼	409	21,978
March 1st	408	412	23,?00

MARCH 5.

Opening price	411	
At intervals	414½	417
Saturday 8th	413	415
Various dates	413	415
Closing price	416½	
Doubloons sold	7,01?	

Public Men and their Duties.

It is an admitted fact, that public men are, in all their acts, open to public criticism in every independent paper on the face of the globe.

There is no reason why Buenos Ayres should be excepted, unless the constitution or laws of the country infringe upon one of the most sacred privileges of the Press, which, thanks be to God, is not so.

Men filling public situations, enjoying splendid incomes, from their positions are, in every sense of the word, public men and servants of the public. There exists a sort of notion in this city, that public men are above the region of newspaper criticism here. But the "Standard" knows no such law; avoiding carefully all private or strictly individual questions, it devotes its columns to the attacking of all public abuses, &c.

The Governor of the country is frequently hauled over the coals by the "Standard:" there is, therefore, no reason why any one filling a subordinate position should escape, particularly when a just and proper occasion offers itself.

On Wednesday last, the long-talked-of line to San Fernando was publicly inaugurated by the Governor of this country. Most of the leading city men were present, but, as the packet sailed yesterday, many were unavoidably absent.

Owing to the fact of this projected line of railroad having many enemies, the absence of the Finance Minister was rather strongly commented upon, and many expected to see, in yesterday's "Tribuna," some excuse for his absence on so public an occasion. This, however, not having appeared, it is generally surmised that the undertaking has failed to gain the sympathy of Mr. Riestra.

However this may be, we know not, except that the matter was greatly talked of in the city yesterday morning.

When it is so easy to avoid having one's name pulled through every mouth, we must say that we feel surprised that this worthy gentlemen was not guilty of a little more condescending politeness.

Obvious it is that on all public occasions, public men should assist, but more particularly on the present; and it does seem inconceivably strange that an undertaking, so peculiarly entertwined with the prosperity of the country, should fail to attract the presence of the Finance Minister.

In justice we feel bound to say, however, that the finance of this country is in such a difficult state, owing to the unsound monetary system tolerated in Buenos Ayres, that the whole time and attention of one man, even Gladstone himself, would be insufficient to make both ends meet.

No man, probably, but the one at present in office, could have surmounted all the difficulties attending the Budget of this country during the last two years, although it is to be regretted that, in order to increase the national income, the best and only staple interests of the country are heavily taxed; however, it is to be hoped that this is only a temporary sorrow, and a few years of permanent peace will obliterate the taxes which weigh so heavily on the imports and exports of Buenos Ayres.

XX.

Apology: Minister of Finance.

"One good turn deserves another". The Minister of Finance has written a polite apology to Mr Croskey for his absence from the San Fernando Inauguration. It is therefore our duty to retract any harsh sentiment to which we gave utterance in a communicated article. At the same time said article entirely conveyed our opinions on the subject; for, it was worthy of remark, that the Minister of Finance, to whose particular province appertain railways, should absent himself when his brother-functionaries were present. The "Revista" charges us with forming a rash judgment, taking it for granted that we were "all in the wrong". Society can only judge a man's intentions by overt acts, and, here, the fact of Sr. Riestra's absence gave ample ground for criticism. The "Seer of all hearts" knows full well whether we were at fault; but human knowledge cannot pretend to be infallible.

It was currently reported in town that various petty obstacles impeded the new line, and bets were offered that a sod should never be turned. The Gas Co. expressed a fear of being blown up by Mr. Murray's forge: a commission was talked of, to examine the materials: doubts were thrown out as to the solvency of the parties interested, and Government, it was said, would not renew the contract.

These difficulties shew, in a stronger light, the ceaseless efforts of Messrs Croskey and Murray to baffle their unknown, at least unseen, adversaries. It is equally clear that Governor Mitre nobly abetted the project; and every gentleman assisting at the function was supposed to be interested in its happy issue.

We regret exceedingly that we had not known of Sr. Riestra's apology, which, by the way, did not appear in any of the daily papers. In justice to him and to ourself we publish the subjoined communication with which we have been favoured by the Director.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Hotel de Provence, March 1st '62.

Sir—

My attention has just been called to some remarks, which appeared in your impression of yesterday, reflecting on the absence of D. Norberto de la Riestra,—Minister of Finance,—from the inauguration of the works of the San Fernando Railway; and I beg to say that, shortly after I had made my speech, I received a note from that Gentleman, wherein he expressed his regret at not being able to be present and therein he expressed the best wishes for the success of the enterprize I had not an opportunity of mentioning the circumstance at the meeting which I the more regret, since, if I had so done, it would have prevented you falling into, what I may truly call, an erroneous impression.

Your obedt. Servant,

Jos. Rodney Croskey.

The Carnival.

March 1st.

To-morrow sees the return of that frolicsome visitant, who comes every year in motley guise, ringing folly's bells, dancing like a Bacchanal, and converting sage, steady citizens into rioting masqueraders. The population would seem turned crazy: the women throw away water, the men throw away their cash, in the shape of *bonbons*, *cartuchos* and presents of disproportioned value. No doubt much serious evil is inflicted by such lavish expenditure, but some people, in the end, are gainers. The loss of time is not so grave an inconvenience, for it is only the afternoons of two days which are squandered, and in the morning business is transacted as usual.

Nor is it strange that one or two days in the year should be set apart for special mirth. Carnival is a tradition of most European states: at Rome, the Corso (or main street) is converted into a race-ground for riderless horses, *confetti* are pelted at every passer-by, boys run in sacks, and the citizens end their festivity by trying to extinguish their neighbours' candles. At Paris, the *fete* Napoleon is outmatched by the orgies which usher in the penitential season of Lent; grotesque figures form a mock procession which would seem to have issued from Charon's ferry-boat, or some lunatic asylum.

Madrid is all alive to witness bull-fighting, illuminations, *bals masquées* and escapades. Florence and Milan are enlivened by some fashionable *roues*; and every great European capital proclaims a truce to labor, for the season of revelry.

In England, 'tis true, there is no Carnival, but have we not Xmas with its holly and ivy, its waits and fiddlers, its tea-parties and plum-pudding! In Ireland, too, we have our week of merriment.

"Who e'er had the luck to see Donnybrook fair?
An Irishman all in his glory is there."

Thus it is no exceptional rule for Porteños to enjoy themselves: all the world devotes some interval to relaxation.

In our Carnival, however, it were well to keep within bounds. Some accidents happen periodically from dangerous projectiles or indiscreet zeal. We know of one young lady who received a violent blow in the face, and only last year Sr. Diaz was killed by falling from his *azotea*, in pursuit of some Argentine Galateas. It is also a nuisance to find some ebony beauties discharge their pails-full, before the cannon fires. The Chief of Police has issued some regulations which, being a-propos, we will give to-morrow.

News from all Quarters.

The press of Corrientes charges Urquiza with murdering an officer named Lopez, who was attempting to escape from Entre-Rios to that province.

Governor Mitre has written a very complimentary note to M. Du Mesnil, the photographer, acknowledging the artist's skill in a likeness which he has produced of the hero of Pavon.

Three masked-balls will be given in Colon, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday evenings. There will be also a "Foreign Ball" at Smyth and Nuttall's, Moron, on Monday night.

Don Pedro O'Donnell has been chosen Inspector of Gas; the Municipality has voted 397,000$ for the "Convalescencia."

The troops from Rosario have not yet arrived at Rojas; they are supposed to be near the Arroyo del Medio.

The plantation of cotton is actively going on in Paraguay, and promises a profitable return.

Don Patricio Cullen is elected Governor of Santa Fe, having met with no opposition except from his own brothers.

Doubloons have risen enormously, perhaps owing to a great demand, on packet sailing: some say it is in consequence of the noisy demonstration of the Clubs, last Sunday, at Colon.

The Banking System in Buenos Ayres.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

The Banking system in Buenos Ayres, as carried on by the "Casa de Moneda," has been already shown to be defective, if not injurious to the public interest. The question, therefore, that suggests itself is, How can it be remedied?

Preposterous in the extreme would it be to suggest the necessity of the Bank paying in specie, even at the present low value of the paper-dollar: such a measure would virtually shut the Bank up; from various reasons, but principally from the total want of small specie coin in the market of Buenos Ayres.

It is not to be supposed that the Bank lacks credit: by no means. Its credit could not be better were it daily paying on demand gold and silver over its counters, for its own paper; but this is, in a measure, a forced credit, by no means spontaneous, and the "Casa de Moneda" does an immense business, simply because it is the only *public* bank in the country.

None can be more familiar with this Banking question of Buenos Ayres than the foreign merchants of the city. Let them look over their books, and sum up the losses which they annually sustain, by the fluctuations of the paper-money, and they will realise the extent of injury which the present state of Banking is entailing on the population at large.

But it is useless speaking of grievances, if the way to remedy them cannot be pointed out; for, without this, we arrive at nothing.

Now, although it is impossible, by any sudden change, to remedy the present state of things, still, *poco á poco*, we might do much.

Let the Government begin by throwing the Banking business open to the public, on a safe and thorough business-like basis: that is to say, pass a law enabling any number of residents, subscribing and paying in, a certain fixed capital, to establish a Bank, with power, on depositing gold or other equally valuable and marketable security (such as the title-deeds to Government lands, bought up expressly for the purpose, leaving a certain margin as security to the public), to issue paper-money to the extent of such deposit.

Let the bye-laws and regulations be of a fair, straightforward character, yielding no preference to either Government or individuals, and let the accounts be open to the public, on any just ground of suspicion.

And the result, to all thinking men, must be obvious. The money market of Buenos Ayres will assume a safer tone, fresh capital will come in, and, after a little while, the paper-dollar of the "Casa de Moneda" will find its intrinsic level. If it takes 409 $ to buy a gold ounce to-day, and the state of the Bank is safe and sound, it will take less in a short time; whatever it is worth, it will pass for, and no more.

No combination of brokers, &c., will give a surreptitious value to either gold in specie, or paper in the shape of money; since a Bank will be in existence which, by its very charter, is obliged to pay specie.

No lawful or proper objection can be offered to the above proposed reformation in the Banking system of Buenos Ayres.

The "Casa de Moneda" will, of course, to the last oppose such a scheme, and predict failure, &c., to all new Banks; but, surely, objections coming from such a quarter cannot for a moment be listened to.

This subject certainly merits the attention of all those who, by their position in the mercantile society, have, as it were, more influence in such matters than the editor of a paper. But it is a public question, and as such we have treated it; constantly hearing complaints, we have at last taken the matter up, and hope that it will not be suffered to rest until the Government, yielding to the importunities of the whole commercial community of Buenos Ayres, have passed a law establishing republican principles in the Banking system of the country.

San Fernando Railway.

This highly-important enterprise progresses rapidly: a crowd of "navvies," mostly Basques, is actively employed in laying the levels. The rails are already at hand, as also two metal bridges, one for the Maldonado and another for the Medrano pass. We have also two engines ready, and two more, with four carriages, are building in New York. It is also proposed to erect a steam saw-mill, and to run the telegraph wires along the line.

The terminus will be close to the Gas-house, and the other stations are as follow:

1. Guard-house at Palermo.
2. Station at Belgrano.
3. Guard house at the Olivos.
4. Station at San Isidro.
5. Station at San Fernando.

The terminus will cover four *manzanas*. The Co. will convert Palermo into a Hotel and Park, with fountains. The line will follow Mr. Hopkins's project, almost exactly. Tram-ways will be run from San Fernando to Tigre, and from the terminus to Plaza 25, 11 de Septiembre, the South Market, and Parque Station; the waggons being conducted by horses.

The contract requires the levels to be laid to Belgrano in 60 days, so that by Independence Day, we may take a return ticket to that picturesque locality.

God speed the work!

Town Novelties.

The Carnival of to-morrow (if it don't rain) promises to be very brilliant. Last year, it will be remembered, our Governor and notabilities perambulated the streets in a whale-boat, dressed as sailors: this year it is to be a steamer, manned by horse-marines.

The "Villa Salto" has changed her day of sailing, going to the Uruguay on Wednesdays, instead of Saturdays. The "Mississippi," not being afraid of a ducking, continues her traffic during Carnival as usual. The French packet is expected on Monday morning; readers will excuse our anticipating the items she may bring, but they may rest assured the Italian question, like the Cathedral of Cologne, still occupies attention, without any proximate hope of termination.

The Minister of War has received a communication from General Paunero, stating that the "Central" and "Rifle" battalions of our National Guards had left Cordoba on St. Valentine's Day, under the command of Major Barros, *en route* for Rosario. The General adds that they have been models of discipline and good conduct.

Provincial Movements.

Governor Pampin has forwarded a decree of the Correntine legislature confirming the extraordinary powers given Mitre, and further authorising him to exercise all foreign relations. The feeling of the people is rather suspicious of Urquiza, against whom they speak very bitterly.

The Province of Santa Fé has imitated the others, and Cullen's first act has been to present to our Governor the votes of the Senate in his favor. Our troops on march from Rosario are already in this territory having encamped at Pergamino on last Sunday. They will have reached Rojas, ere this, and there the infantry will fix its tents. The cavalry will pursue its route to Salto, where the force will be disbanded.

A few days will probably bring us some news from Salta, and the vicinity. Doctor Todd may get up a game of *sortija*, while his Senators squabble; for Taboada is striking the "light guitar", and Paz is bivouacking at a considerable distance from the Argentine Highlands.

The Mormons.

Social societies are by many regarded as a humbug, and there can be little doubt that they have well earned this reputation.

But it is quite an unimportant matter dealing with a society which, the more it advances, the more it loses caste, and which, in no possible manner, works to the detriment of the moral feeling or institutions of the country.

Far different, we regret to say, is the history of the society in question. For the last fifteen years, the Mormons have been vainly struggling for a foot-hold in any of the civilized countries of the globe, and they have universally failed. They posted themselves on the confines of Austria, and were immediately expelled; they planted again in Prussia, and met the like fate; they wandered through France, but found every door shut against them; in England, the authorities tried to expel them, but, owing to the absence of proof of any actual crime or misdemeanour committed by them, the law authorities were unable to lay hold of them, although no exertion on the part of the Attorney-General to turn them out of the country was left untried.

Still, the effect was gained, and the Mormon society, so far from advancing in England, sunk in the moral estimation of every upright and honest man.

Eventually, this gipsy society planted itself away off in the most retired spot of the North American Union.

They existed for a while, unknown to the American Government, at Salt Lake, but, the moment that the Government became officially acquainted of the fact, they gave them notice to quit, and, failing to obey, the President sent down a body of the United States' troops to summarily eject them.

There whereabout now is uncertain, owing to a division having taken place in their body; some of the members, awaking from their illusions, have flung off the chain which the enchanting, but visionary, promises of Brigham Young so long held them captive, and returned to the haunts of men. Whilst others, persevering in their exaggerated dreams of human happiness, have alike disregarded the appeals of their brother man, and the instinctive calls of irrevocable principle.

The United States Government is, and has been, for its constitution and laws, the freest and most liberal country in the world; this, it is apprehended, no man will deny. In no part of the world does there exist so many sects and isms of what nature soever as there.

But, free and liberal as it constitutionally is, the President found it incumbent upon him to exterminate the Mormons.

The English Government and constitution is proverbial for the religious liberty guaranteed by the laws to every British subject.

The Prussian Government is, and has been, the home for all religious dissenters, and the nest, as it were, of all religious or social reformers.

None of these Countries are tyranical or despotic, and yet they never, for a moment, tolerated the settlement of the Mormons. Why, therefore, it will be asked, is this society so persecuted and hunted from place to place? Because the principles of the society, and the doctrines propounded by its members, are prejudicial and hostile to the fundamental and immutable moral laws of civilized man: because, in their path, they sunder the tenderest and best ties which bind society together.

Instances of the most fearful domestic sorrow have occurred wherever their missionaries have set foot.

Nothing could be more miserable than the idea of one of these Mormons preaching their accursed and immoral doctrine, beneath our very windows, or at our very doors. The mere idea is repugnant; since we should live under the daily apprehension that, perhaps, the first convert in the place would be our own wife or daughter.

Such things have occured in Scotland, England, Sweden, and the United States, and have been the cause of such domestic affliction that the authorities of the land have been invariably bound to interfere.

'Tis this which has been the cause of all their wanderings and peregrinations. They are expelled every country and every land, not from any unjust or improper prejudices—not from any fear of political intriguing—nor from any individual animosity which might possibly exist—but simply and plainly from a conviction that the doctrines of the Mormons lead to moral degradation, and are subversive of the best interests of society; and that it is improper that alluring temptations, under the guise of religious reformation, entailing such fearful consequences on society, at large, should be tolerated by any just or prudent Government in the world.

XX.

British Association at Manchester.

Tripping up our neighbours seems a congenial diversion for the scribbler of the "Standard." Yet it is to be regretted that our colleagues will leave loop-holes for the finger of scorn to point through. The "Tribuna" of yesterday declares that it cannot find room for the thousand and one remarkable items which crowd its space: let our colleague take out the "Folletin." At least, it would be desirable not to dissect a subject in such a manner that readers lose sight of the commencement before they are favoured with the close. This is the case with the San Fernando ceremonial, where, through some false modesty, D. Hector Varela has kept back his own speech, till we have forgotten its antecedents, making an *olla podrida* of the whole affair.

The British Association at Manchester was reported in the same paper, by a letter from Mr. Carulla, jun. In the proceedings, we perceived two names wholly unknown to fame, one of them figuring as "President." This was, no doubt, a typographical error, for, in an account recently come to hand, we find the President was no other than the celebrated Mr. Fairbairn. In the session of the 10th, we also remark that the distinguished Professor Sedgewick attended: both these names have been omitted in the publication in this city.

Carnival Regulations.

Subjoined is Sr. Cazon's definition of Carnival: as he lectures *ex-cathedra*, we must bow to his dictates, without requiring any logical demonstrations. *Stat pro ratione, voluntas.*

1. Companies of individuals may be formed under the direction of a President who will be responsible for all, and of a character known to the Police (!).
2. Every body may wear a mask, either being alone or in company with others.
3. The name and residence of every masquerader must be entered down on the Police Register.
4. Every one so registered will receive a stamped ticket, which is sufficient guarantee, without discovering himself.
5. In the companies so licensed, the President of each must wear on his left breast the name of such company.
6. The Commissaries and Police-officers have a right to demand the ticket of disguise, whenever they think fit.
7. It is strictly prohibited to carry arms as a part of the dress, and when such are requisite for

the guise, they must be mock weapons.

8. It is likewise forbidden to use sticks, sword-canes, riding-whips, &c.

9. To prevent abuses with masks, these are only permitted during the playful hours of afternoon, or at night in the masked balls, or in private houses.

10. Every citizen will remember that he is bound to assist the police, if any disorder should occur.

11. Any person masked without a ticket shall suffer "durance vile" until Ash Wednesday.

12. Masks and disguises only allowed during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

TRAVELS IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

CHAP. XI.

On my return to Potosi, I received a very friendly letter from the Governor of the town, enclosing a despatch from his Excellency, the President. The purport was to beg me to accept the post of Chief Resident Physician of the city, which honour, however, I thought proper to decline; for I did not admire the character and customs of its inhabitants; the sudden and daily changes of the climate, the monotonous and barren state of the country. This last was so much at variance with the admirable fertility, variety and beauty of the Argentine provinces, favoured by nature with every change of scenery, with wooded hills, fertile plains, high mountains, deep glens, and thick forests; and enlivened by herds of cattle and troops of wild mules—by innumerable ostriches, partridges, pheasants, snipes, wild ducks, parrots, and other birds peculiar to the country: thither I decided to retrace my steps; but felt grateful for the kindness I had received from the President, and from my friend the Governor, who, wishing me to settle in the town of Potosi, had obtained, unsolicited, the appointment I thought proper to decline.

Three days previous to my departure from Potosi, I received a visit from Colonel Sevilla, a native of Salta, who, with several other military chiefs, had entered into a revolution, for the purpose of deposing the Governor of that province; but failing in their object, they fled for their lives, and, after many dangers and difficulties, arrived at this city, where they had been living for several months on the generosity of their friends. Sevilla stated that, he had heard I was about to depart for Salta, and called to request a loan of six gold ounces to defray his expences to that city, which he promised to repay on my arrival; adding he had received a passport from the Governor, through the intercession of his family and friends, with full permission to return home.

I did not venture into any reasoning, or calculation on the state of my finances, but yielded at once to his request, and to a commanding voice that whispered in my ear. "Be mindful of good turns, for thou knoweth not what evil shall become upon thee, and when thou fallest thou shalt find a stay."

I do not pretend to a greater share of sensibility than generally falls to the lot of mankind, but, it has always been extremely painful to me to take leave of friends, and, even, to witness such a scene though the actors be unknown to me. This was the case on parting with General Galindo and his family, from whom I had received, in Potosi, many marks of attention during my residence which were more deeply felt and esteemed from the peculiar circumstances under which I was placed, from the sudden downfal of the Potosi Association. I took leave of them with the consoling idea that we should soon meet again.

I left Potosi at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 17th of June 1827, in company with Colonel Sevilla, a servant and a guide; and, after ascending the celebrated mountain, which took us two hours to accomplish, we arrived at its summit, and took a farewell look at the town behind us: we then gradually descended, over heaps of stones, to the plain beneath us, our animals picking their way with amazing cleverness: we pursued our way, for a short time, along the plain, and as we advanced, we passed over high and rocky mountains, then through a deep ravine, or narrow valley, and, again, through a plain of little verdure; where a few llamas and asses were feeding. Our mules often paused to breathe, from the rarity of the air, which afforded us time to contemplate the barreness of the country. Towards the middle of the day, we halted for an hour at an Indian's hut, where we partook of refreshments we had brought in our wallets: we then pursued our journey and soon came up with a number of peasants, who were conducting their beasts, laden with fruits and vegetables, to the market of Potosi. All of a sudden the sky became overcast, and a violent thunderstorm enveloped us; the thunder rolled from mountain to mountain in continued peals, which, at times, was stunning to the senses, and baffled description: the lightning dashed round with many dazzling flashes, of a dark blue color; and the rain poured down in incessant torrents, which, in a very few moments, drenched us to the skin. We were, fortunately, near the post-house of Caiza, where we soon arrived and alighted for the night, having travelled a distance of forty miles. My fellow-traveller, the Colonel, was an agreeable companion, who relieved the monotony of our journey with an account of his exploits during the war of independence. Caiza is a small Indian village containing a number of huts, and a large church. On the following morning we continued our journey, and soon entered into a ravine of nervous beauty: our path, for seven leagues, ran along the banks of a stream, which we frequently crossed from its continued windings: it was covered with loose rolling stones, and this was very trying to our mules, which were heavily laden. Both sides of the ravine were lined with rocky walls, running to a height of three and four hundred feet, and assuming, at every pass, the most grotesque appearances. On emerging from it, we ascended a mountain before us, and soon arrived at its summit, where we found the miserable post-house of Zoropalca: here we alighted and passed the night.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

SUPPLEMENT.

The French Packet

The "Saintonge" came into this port on yesterday, and is bearer of very important news. Being unwilling to hold over this intelligence until Thursday's paper, we have, [at great personal risk from egg-shells], condensed the principal items, in the following supplement:

Colonial news of great interest had arrivedin England. The new Zealand gold-fields were yielding the richest returns, as much as 70,000 ounces of the precious metal having been conveyed by late escorts. The Maories were peaceably inclined and Sir George Grey had offered them new political institutions, similar to those enjoyed by the Kaffirs. From Australia we hear of the sad loss of two exploring expeditions: Messrs Burke, Willis, King and Gray had succeeded in crossing the continent from sea to sea, a region hitherto untraversed by civilised man. In February '61 they reached Carpentaria, a bleak unpopulated coast of North Australia, and finding the depot just departed, they killed their animals for food, seeking to return on foot. In this effort all perished, except King who was rescued by the native tribes from starvation, and with him were preserved the invaluable notes of Burke and his company. M Leichhardt's party also perished in the exploration of W. Australia. At Ramworth, near Sydney, Mr Wills sheep-farm station had been attacked by 300 blacks, who savagely murdered all the settlers, 15 in number. The police overtook the assassins, killing 30 of them. A new, ultra-Irish Cabinet, at the antipodes of College Green, had gained office on Mr O'Shaunssy's defeat of the Ministry. With that gentleman as Premier Messrs. Charles Gavan Duffy, Wood, Johnson, Anderson, Mc. Mahon, Mitchell and Ireland received the vacant portfolios. The "Argus" terms this the ablest parliament ever assembled in the country, comprising three ex-chief Secretaries, two Attorney-generals and the cleverest lawyers and journalists of its society.

The West African mails report a bloody warfare between the English and the natives of the interior near Sierra Leone. Six towns were burnt, some stockades razed and a number killed or wounded, on both sides. The Portuguese missionary priests are making great progress in converting the black tribes of Mozambique and teaching them to grow cotton.

Accounts from British Colombia are highly flattering, and immigration is looked for as a source of manual supply. Every body talks of going to the diggings, whence much gold has been already extracted.

The estimated outlay on armaments made in anticipation of an American war is set down at £4,000,000. Great fortifications are being constructed on the Thames, although that river is already protected by floating batteries.

The Earl of Yarborough died on January 7th. Hon Mrs Yelverton has taken an action against her husband's brother-in-law; and Messrs Baring bros, have received B. Ayrean bonds of £100 to be given in exchange for those of £500, which may be presented to them.

France The Emperor has appointed Marshal Magnan, Grand Master of the French Masons, and reduced his expenses 100,000 frs. by selling a part of his stud. The old controversy with the Bishops is revived; and Napoleon is openly charged with turning his back on Victor, by seeking to split up the Italian party, the idea of "unity" having long since gone to the wall. Great distress prevails in the manufacturing towns of Lyons, Tourcoing, and Lille, to whose poor the Emperor has given 18,000 frs.

Lord Cowley was beguiling the cares of office at Chantilly, where a grand skating-match gave full development to the "pins" of some of our active countrywomen. One Miss Mc. Ca neatly performed waltzes, polka &c., on the slippery surface. Two men were drowned in the Bois de Boulogne, at this treacherous amusement. The Public funds declined notably on the announcement of M. Fould's report to His Majesty. A French General is to take supreme command of the Spanish, French, and English forces assembled in Mexico until some worthy scion of royalty be selected as monarch of the new Kingdom.

Spain, meantime, has taken Vera Cruz, where the townsmen received the troops with great demonstrations: 100 cannon were captured in San Juan d Ulua, and the Spanish flag floated from the summit of the strongest fortress in the New World. General Prim, on arriving at Havana, was feted with a magnificent ovation, the streets being brilliantly illuminated. Marshal Pelissier's quarrel with the Capt. Gen. of Valencia is ended amicably. The Moors on payment of £700,000, and delivery of half their Customs, will regain Tetuan, where Catholic missions are to be protected by the Emperor.

Italy is no longer *in statu quo* having slightly retrograded from the liberal programme. The Sicilians revolted against Sardinia, but were put down *a la Bourbonnaise* by ball and bayonet. Naples is in a ferment, volcanic, politic and civic. The Pope forgetting how uneasily he "wears a crown", cherishes the idea of re-uniting the Latin and Greek Churches. Peter's pence amounted to a million sterling. Father Daly is gone to Rome with the petition of 10,000 parishioners to re-establish him in his canonry, being prepared to prove on the word of the Irish people that his extraordinary Bishop is not the man for Galway". New vessels and increased funds give every assurance that the enterprise, so rudely "garotted", is not dead but sleepeth. Garibaldi continues his occupation of a Capricorn Cincinnatus, while his royal master is sorely dunned by state creditors.

Portugal is much agitated about the sudden deaths in the royal family, and two French physicians have been called in, to certify that the late king and his brother had not been poisoned. Dom Luis is about to espouse the Princess of Hohenzollern.

Germany and Denmark are still at logger-heads: the Danish King has ordered 10,000 men to watch the frontier. The Prussian Monarch is by one account repsesented as very sick; by another, he is said to amuse himself hunting. Austria is menacing Sardinia; Francis Joseph has revived the garrisons of Verona and Venice, pronouncing a bold defiance of France, and holding out prospects of an immediate campaign southwards.

Unhappy Poland still writhes in an agony of mute despair, for the Cossack iron has entered her soul, and every day sees fresh suffering, ignominy, and martyrdom. The whole nation throughout the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian provinces, aspires to freedom, even the Jewish spies in Russian service have thrown aside the livery of their oppressors.

Omar Pasha has gained some advantages in the Herzagovine, and offers an amnesty which none can be found to accept. It is rumoured the Grecian monarch is about to retire from business. Switzerland blusters about the valley of Dappes. An English midshipman challenged the King of Wurtemburg to box him, on which account ladies are, in future, forbidden skating at Stuttgart. The American Commissioners have not yet arrived at Cork. Our colleague, *el juicio, errado* should bear in mind that this city is in Ireland, notwithstanding the "Tribuna's efforts to place it in Holland. The "Revista" has temporarily transported it to England, but we hope Lord Fermoy will bring the matter before Parliament next session, otherwise immigrants from Cork, on arriving here, may be taken for Cockneys or Flying Dutchmen.

ENGLAND.

The all-absorbing topic of Mason and Slidell seems to monopolise public attention. The "Times" comes out in a leader suggesting that, as they are gentlemen of unimportance in England, there should be no demonstration whatever in their behalf.

An anti-slavery deputation has waited on Lord Palmerston, calling upon him to give every support to the Federals, if they recognise the abolition of slavery.

Every day new causes of dispute are arising between England and the United States; but, owing to the good feeling and sense of the Ministers on either side of the Atlantic, they are all amicably adjusted. The "James Campbell," taken for breach of the blockade, and towed into New York with the Union Jack *under* the Stars and Stripes, caused a profound sensation. Mr. Seward disowns such conduct, and has pronounced it unseemly," and arising from a misapprehension of orders by the naval officers.

The merchants and moneyed men of all the Northern cities have ratified and approved of the amicable termination of the Trent affair. The general impression which seemed to exist was that Captain Wilkes was guilty of an error in taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and not taking the Trent.

The Great Exhibition in South Kensington will be opened in May; but many surmise that (he who was the father of such undertakings being no more, and his son, the Prince of Wales, being *en route* to Palestine—the Queen positively refusing to be present), will take much from the *prestige* which it was hoped would attend it. The Hyde Park Exhibition, in 1851, will not even be equalled, and many think that the Exhibition this year will be postponed.

The old subject of Parliamentary Reform is still on the tapis, but will amount to nothing.—There seems to exist an uneasy feeling about cotton. Strange as it would seem, many of the provincial English papers assert that a scarcity of breadstuffs would be attended with less disastrous effects to England than a want of cotton.

Every man of property in England feels that he has an interest in the matter, and gigantic efforts are being made, so that the supply will not actually cease. The stock of Cotton in England which, at the time of the breaking out of war in the States, was large and until now kept the operatives going, is exhausted, and all eyes are turned to the possibility of breaking the blockade, as the only means, of keeping millions from starvation.

Since the death of sir Rob Peel there has been no man so generally regretted in England as Prince Albert; cut off in the very prime of life, the small, jealous feeling, which during life time, was sometimes shown him, has ceased to exist, and his posthumous reputation is unequalled by any antecedent English Prince. In almost every town and city through the United Kingdom, a movement has sprung up for the erection of some suitable monument to his memory.

At Hartles, North Sheilds, a frightful colliery catastrophe has occured, & over 200 men and boys perished. The suspension of specie payment by the banks in New York has met with the approval of all the English houses in the American trade, as a necessary precaution; it has of course driven up exchange, but very slightly, American gold is largely imported.

Money in England is exceedingly abundant, and the Bank has reduced its rate to 2 1|2 per cent, first class paper was readily done at 2 1|8 to 2 1|4 strange however that with all this abundance the Stock Market assume a drooping tendency and every thing in the shape of security looked down.

The Railway share market was rather stiff, owing to the great amount of capital seeking investment.

The export of Cotton from England to New York may seem strange, yet, never the less, is a positive fact, and great as is the scarcity and anxiety as to the supply of this article, it has suffered a decline of 1|4 d per lb. the authorised quotations are.

Fair Boweds, 12 3|8 d; Mobile, 13 3|4; New Orleans, 14 1|4 d. There is no Cotton at sea, and this time last year close on 300,000 bales were bound for England.

Wools were in demand at last dates, and both foreign and domestic ranged higher. The business done was limited, owing to the great firmness of the holders. Large quantities of foreign wools are being exported to the United States, but these wools are principally of the coarser descriptions. The pacific adjustment of the Trent affair has produced great animation in this article, in England. The stock in England is slight, and the holders very firm.

The English Parliament was to open on February 6th, unless the news from the States would render it necessary to be previously convened.

On the 9th of January, a Privy Council was held in London, expressive the satisfaction of her Majesty's Government at the pacific arrangement of the Trent question.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 2 1|2 per cent; Money very easy, and first-class paper readily done at 2 1|8 and 2 1|4.

The Marine Insurance Companies in England and the States have realised enormous profits by the pacific termination of the Trent affair.

UNITED STATES.

The news from the United States is to the 11th January. No engagement of any importance had taken place, although it was hourly expected. General McClellan was sick, but preparations were making for a terrible fight.

The settled determination of the Northerns to destroy every port, and, if necessary, to foster an insurrection of the Blacks, is only to be equalled by the unconquerable determination of the South never to be subjected.

European intervention seems to be the only hope on both sides: The cotton, on the taking of Fort Beausort, was estimated at 3697 bales: but it was all packed in sand-bags. England and France expressed the greatest possible disapprobation at the conduct of the American Government in choking up the harbour of Charleston. 25,000 troops are expected at Cairo: General Grant will then march, with 60,000 men, on Nashvile, in Tennessee, a town of much importance, and will try to make a junction with General Bell's forces; the combined forces will then march on New Orleans.

The Naval Committee has reported a bill for the construction of 20 iron-clad steam-boats.

The New York money-market was easy: gold, 4 to 4 1|2 premium: silver, 1 to 1 1|2 premium; New York Central Railroad, 82 5|8; Erie Railway, 35; Illinois Central Railway, 63 1|4. Cotton unchanged. Middling upland, 35 to 34 1|2. Flour looking up. Wheat firm. Corn heavy. Provisions steady. Coffee steady. Sugar and Molasses steady.

The New Yorkers seem to be preparing for bad times, since the Mayor urges that rafts, or other barriers, should be anchored outside of Sandy Hook, in readiness to keep John Bull out, if necessary.

Large arrivals of cotton were, somehow or other, getting into New York. The matter was attracting the attention of Pres. Davis.

The export of cotton from England to New York was attracting the attention of the English manufacturers; but it seems that freights have fallen considerably, that several of the chartered steamers have withdrawn from the loading berths.

The editor of the New York Herald James Gordon Bennet, calls upon the Government to arrest Horace Greely—some indistinct and unintelligible rumour of a rising of the slaves being prevalent—and Bennett says the Abolitionists are a pack of traitors.

The Cunard line of steamers has added to her list the "Scotia" a new paddle steamer, over 3000 tons, built Messrs Napier, of Glasgow.

The Confederate steamer "Sumter, at last dates, was in Gibraltar. After departure from Cadiz, she captured two American vessels: the barque Neapolitan of Kingston, from Messina for Boston, she burnt; the barque Investigator, of Searsport, from Garrucha for Newport, she allowed to proceed, apparently, because bound to an English port.

NEWS FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Exchange on London, 25 5,8ths; Paris, 370 to 373 per mil rea.

Doubloons, 30 $ 200, and 30 $ 300.

Disconnts, 9 0|0.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The British Government has decided on forming a reserve of troops at Bermuda, for operations in North America.

The number of deaths in London, in the week ending Dec. 31, was 1283. The average rate of mortality is 1381.

It is said that the famous Confederate privateer Sumpter is manned entirely by Southern gentlemen.

Cotton growing is about to be introduced into the Sandwich Islands.

The students of Quebec are busily engaged in organising a volunteer company, to be composed of students.

Every commissioned officer of the 7th Iowa volunteers was killed or wounded in the battle of Belmont.

Illinois has provided no less than sixty thousand soldiers for the army of the Constitution.

On and after the 1st of January, letters posted in the United Kingdom for Natal must be prepaid, or they will be charged an additional 6d.

Two fine Russian war-vessels, a frigate and a corvette, are now under repairs at Gravesend, and have been visited by large numbers of persons.

It is stated in a weekly paper that Lord Lyons was directed to communicate his despatch unofficially to Mr. Seward, a day or two previous to its formal delivery.

Lieutenant Munroe, R. M., has joined her Majesty's ship Ajax, in the room of Lieutenant Swale, R. M., appointed to an adjutancy at Woolwich.

The royal mail steamer Connaught left the graving dock on Saturday, having undergone the necessary overhauling.

Keokuk county, Iowa, with a population of thirteen thousand four hundred, has sent five hundred men to the war.

A Mr. Kenrick and Miss Gray, his alleged daughter-in-law, having become deeply embarrassed at an hotel at Naples, committed suicide together.

It is estimated that the silver finding its way to San Francisco from Nevada amounts to six millions of dollars per annum.

The Admiralty has directed the whole of the screw gunboats attached to the first division of the steam reserve at Chatham to be removed from the several ports on the Medway for service.

Cardinal Wiseman has issued a pastoral letter, in which he feelingly alludes to the death of the Prince, and enforces the duty of loyal condolence with her Majesty.

David Leopold Lewis, Esq., with his accustomed liberality, has given 100 pair of blankets and 100 tons of coals for distribution at Christmas amongst the poor in Youghal.

The Mayor begs gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of 20l. from Peter Tait, Esq., being the subscriptions of some English and Scotch friends towards the fuel fund for the poor of this city.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. John Flyn, of the Newport Irish Factory, has taken Six-mile Bridge Paper Mill, and converted it into a first-class factory for Irish tweeds, blankets, flannels, &c.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The tax books of St. Louis for 1861, show the total assessed value of real estate to be 71,101,841 dols; the total assessed value of personal property, 14,498,710 dols. Total property in St. Louis county, $85,603,553 dols.

Some of the Italian journals state

[illegible] is in contemplation [illegible] Sicily to the mainland by throwing across the Strait of Messina a bridge of four arches, each with a span of 1,000 metres (3,281 feet).

The Civil Service Library Association has presented an address to Viscount Monck at Quebec. His excellency replied, and consented to become the patron of the Society.

The Victoria (British) *Times* states that from the commencement of the present season down to the last dates the yield of the gold diggings in the upper country averaged over 70,000 dols per week.

Le Journal de Quebec says that the government appear determined to exact the payment due on the sums borrowed by the municipalities of Upper and Lower Cadada, under the municipal loan fund act.

John Brown, jun's company was in Kansas city on the 13th ult, armed with the best Minie rifles and sabres, and propose to winter south, if government will permit.

A committee has been appointed by the councilmen and aldermen of Milwaukie to draft a memorial to Congress, setting forth the eligibility of that city as a locality for the proposed United States Armory at the West.

Sir John Dean Paul, it is said, has lately contracted a matrimonial connexion. The lady, who is stated to be his third wife, is a daughter of the late Thomas Budgen, Esq., Holmesdale House, Surrey, and Beaulieu, Jersey.

The small paddle steam vessel Investigator, built at Deptford, to be presented to Dr. Livingstone for the surveying service in the interior of Africa, was forwarded to Woolwich to be fitted out and sent to her destination.

The extraordinary fact of the desertion of an English officer from his colours is noticed in the *Gazette* Lieutenant Doull, R. A., one of the professors of Sandhurst, partly on account of embarrassed circumstances, and partly unable to resist the temptation of what he considered a better opening, has gone over to America, and now, it is said, holds the position of a major in the Confederate army.

Of the 850 vessels belonging to the royal navy, actually in commision, or preparing for service, only 154 are sailing ships.

The report that agents of the Mexican government, provided with letters of marque, have arrived in New York, and are negociating for American vessels to be fitted out in that port for privateers to prey upon the commerce of the allied powers engaged in the expedition against Mexico, has caused British vessels in New York to be avoided by American shippers.

The Italian bee has been introduced into California with great success. Its peculiar characteristics are a disposition to appropriate to its own use what does not belong to it, and its endurance of greater cold than other bees. In cold and stormy weather, with the thermometer at 50, the Italian bee works lively, carrying in pollen and honey, while the common bee will not show out of its hive.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that Baron de Sina, whose daughter is to be married in January to Prince Ypsilanti, has ordered that the wedding outfit of the Bride shall only consist of articles either manufactured or purchased in the Austrian empire. In order to give an idea of the outfit, it will suffice to say that work women have been exclusively employed during the last three months in making the body linen of the bride elect.

WHERE OUR TIMBER COMES FROM.—Great Britain and Ireland import annually some 27,000,000 cubic feet, or 540,000 loads of Canadian pine timber, the greater part of which is manufactured on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. The operations of this manufacture extend over upwards of 11,000 square miles, and give employment to more than 40,000 men; but there are, perhaps, but few in England who have more than the most misty conception of the way in which the giants of the forest are subjected to the dominion of man.—*Once a Week.*

GERMAN FINANCES.—The budget of the city of Berlin amounts to nearly four millions of thalers (3f. 75c. each). The budget of twenty-four sovereign states out of the thirty-six in the Germanic Confederation are less than that of the Prussian capital. For instance, the budgets of Bremen and Mecklenburg Schwerin are each 3,500,000 thal.; Hamburg, 3,100,000 thal.; Oldenburg, 3,096,090 thal; Nassau, 1,795,000 thal.; Weimar, 1,543,000 thal.; Brunswick, 1,500,000 thal; Frankfort, 1,089,000 thal; Saxe Coburg, 1,050,000 thal.; Luxemburg, 775,000 thal.; Lichtenstein, 36,000 thal., &c.

The *Times* says that armour plates of the ironplated French frigate, La Gloire, have been loosened upon her sides from the ships working at sea, and that she leaks to such an extent when under steam that she is in reality unseaworthy.

ROME, JANUARY 1ST.—To-day being New Year's Day, General Goyon presented the French officers to the Pope, and, in the name of the officers and soldiers whom he commanded, offered the customary congratulations to his Holiness. General Goyon spoke of the devotion with which they were inspired towards the Pope, and asked his Holiness to grant them the Apostolic benediction. The Pope thanked General Goyon for the sentiments expressed, and hoped that the presence of the French soldiers at Rome will not permit the fulfilment of any irreligious or impious act. The Pope concluded by bestowing the Apostolic benediction on the Emperor of the French, the imperial family, and the whole French army.

"Don't touch me, or I'll scream!" as the engine whistle said to the stoker.

The most impudent of all things is a mirror, for it is continually casting reflections.

A drummer is the fastest man in the world, because Time beats all men, but the drummer beats time.

The Chinese picture of Ambition is, a mandarin trying to catch a comet by putting salt on his tail.

There is a Gaelic proverb—"If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

A shoemaker was taken up for bigamy. "Which wife," asked a bystander, "will he be obliged to tak?" "He is a cobbler," replied another, "and of course must stick to the last."

A strict temperance man, whose wife had fallen down in a fit, asked the doctor, in a slow and measured tone, if, on his conscience as a Christian physician, it would be in any way culpable, when a lady fell down in a fit, to put a little brandy to her lips. "The deuce take your doubts, sir," said the doctor, in a rage, "in a case like this, one scruple of brandy is worth twenty scruples of conscience."

PANAMA HATS.—The hat so widely known as the Panama hat, costing from 2 dollars to 150 dollars, is here (Guayaquil) manufactured. They differ from other straw hats in being made of a single piece, and of great lightness and flexibility. The plant from which they are made is the jipijape, and looks like a palm; the leaves are gathered before they unfold, all the ribs and coarser veins being removed, and the rest, without being separated from the stalk, is reduced to thread. After exposure to the sun for a day or two, the straw is tied into a knot, and immersed in boiling water until it becomes white; this is then hung in a shady place, and bleached for several days, the straw is then ready for use, and made into cigar and card-cases, and put to innumerable other uses. Hats are made on blocks placed between the knees, requiring to be constantly pressed to the breast; the plaiting is exceedingly troublesome, commencing at the crown and ending at the brim, requiring, of course, more or less time, according to their fineness. These hats are universally worn on the coast and in the West India Islands; those generally used by the higher classes costing from 40 to 60 dollars.—*Dust and Foam.*

PRODIGAL SONS AT THE ANTIPODES.—The most melancholy spectacle I ever saw in Sydney, was the number of young men—men of family and education—who, becoming drunkards soon after their arrival in the colony, and falling step by step in dissipation, had at length reached the lowest abysses of a sullen and sombre despair. I met with many such cases; of men who told me their stories with their hands before their eyes, and their strong bosoms heaving with hopeless misery. "I came out to Sydney", said one, "with a thousand pounds. I was the youngest son, I had always been taken care of at home. When I landed I felt very lonely, and this, coupled with other causes, drove me to drink. In six months I had not a penny. Since then I have had to sell oranges for a living; I must drink; there is no hope for me." "Will you buy this old Bible?" asked a young man as I stood on the steps of the "Herald" office. "It is nearly two hundred and fifty years old, and was washed on shore in a barrel, on the Cornwall coast, about a century ago. We have had it in our family ever since. My mother gave it to me when I came out, and I would not part with it under any than the most pressing circumstances." How much do you ask for it?" "You shall have it for a pound." I bought the book; but afterwards found it was too heavy for me to carry home (a hot wind was blowing), so I allowed him to keep it. Five minutes afterwards I passed a public-house, and saw the owner of the Bible standing at the bar, with a decanter of spirits before him, and heard him offer to let the landlord have the book for half a-sovereign. That young man, I subsequently discovered, was brother to a distinguished member of the two great guilds of politics and literature. All erring younger brothers fly to Australia. Some reform, and in a few years go home with pale faces but purged souls; others think once of those they have left behind, take to drink, die out, and are forgotten.—*Fowler's Lights and Shadows*

DAINTIES.—Among oyster-eating people the Americans take the lead; and New York is the greatest oyster market in the world. There are in the city nearly two hundred wholesale dealers, who have invested in the business over half a million of dollars. The trade in New York amounts to nearly seven millions of dollars per annum, and about fifty thousand people are engaged in it, directly and indirectly. Virginia furnishes from her bays about two-thirds of the oysters consumed in the Union. Fifteen hundred and twenty boats are engaged in their collection and transportation. Baltimore, on account of its vicinity to the Chesapeake oyster-beds, is the chief seat of the oyster transporting business. From here they are sent all over the Western and Southern States. One firm opens, in the season, 2,500 bushels of oysters per day, and has paid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for freight no less than 35,000 dollars in one year. Governor Wise estimates that Virginia possesses 1,680,000 acres of oyster beds, containing about 784,000,000 bushels of oysters. The lover of this bivalve who fears that the immense consumption will bring on a scarcity, may take comfort in the knowledge that the female oyster spawns per year a family of 800,000,000 young ones.

Snails are a prime luxury in Europe. The French are large consumers, but the Viennese are the principal snail-eaters of the world. At the town of Ulm, on the Danube, great quantities of snails are fed for the Vienna market, those which have been fattened on strawberries bringing the highest price. Sixty thousand pounds of snails are annually exported from the Isle of Crete. At Cape Coast Castle, the great African snail, which attains a length of eight inches, is made into soup. In England, snail soup is prescribed for consumptive people.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN

As the father of a family of nine children, happily all surviving, the anxieties of the Prince Consort must needs have been very great; but the gave the same conscientious performance of his parental duties as he had given to every other obligation he had incurred since his marriage. The tender solicitude with which he directed their education shows its beneficial influence in the character of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and such of this interesting group as are passing from youth into adolescence. The Princess of Prussia has left her English home, to be a grace and an ornament to a home equally worthy of her dignity and worth. The Prince of Wales is approaching his majority, but, thanks to his admirable training, has exhibited none of the characteristics of heirs apparent. We can trace no resemblance between him and his brilliant predecessor in that title; there is also, we are equally proud to say, nothing in common between him and the first two Princes of Wales of the Brunswick dynasty. His education, as far as it has proceeded, has given his Royal Highness an air of true English sincerity, and a sense of true English honour, that render him far more worthy of our love than the meretricious graces and superficial accomplishments of that "finest gentleman in Europe," against whom have been recorded so many ungentlemanly proceedings.

The Princess Alice bids fair to rival her elder sister in those sterling qualities that deserve to be prized above all artificial distinctions. Her Royal Highness is about to find another home. The arrangements for her nuptials with the Prince of Hesse must, however, now be set aside. Her heavy affliction will leave her in no condition to seek the felicity of a bride. Although a precedent might be found for carrying out her marriage in the union of the Princess Elizabeth daughter of James I., with the Count Palatine of the Rhine, which took place a very short time after the death of her brother, Prince Henry, we feel quite certain that the Prince of Hesse will have to wait till her great sorrow has in some degree abated. As for the sailor Prince, it is impossible to imagine anything more perfect than the manner in which his Royal Highness has adapted himself to the position in which he has been placed. The same genial frankness, the same unassuming modesty, and the same quiet reserve, have been impressed upon his character. There must surely be something singularly wise and good in a system of education that can be so successfully carried out, as it has been with the members of this remarkable family. Comparing the results with those which arose from the instruction given to the children of George III and Queen Charlotte, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the happy effects we behold in the family of our beloved Queen and her lamented Consort, are in a great measure due to his Royal Highness's personal influence and example.—*The Sixpenny Magazine.*

COUSINS' TALK.—"No, Maggie, you're quite wrong; I never was refused in all my life." "Oh, George, how can you say so! Why, there was Sarah ——." "I tell you, again, you're wrong—completely wrong. It's true I was 'declined with thanks' once, but I never was refused."

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops, to prevent the recurrence of the accident.

"Mr. Jones, why do you wear that bad hat?" "Because, my dear sir, Mrs. Jones vows she will not go out of the house until I get a new one."

A coloured cook expected company of her own kind, and was at a loss how to entertain her friends. Her mistress said, "Chloe, you must make an apology." "La, Missis, how can I make it? I got no apples, no eggs, no butter, no nuffin to make it wid."

A lady, who had two children sick with the measles, wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady, inquiring the way to make pickles. In the confusion, the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother of the sick children read, with horror, the following:—"Scald them three or four times in very hot vinegar, and sprinkle them with salt, and in a few days they will be cured."

VARIETIES.

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BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—The page of a single gentleman.

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when he swallowed the bait.

When is a flock of sheep like our climate? When it is composed of all wethers.

A poultry-fancier lately procured a picture of a favourite hen, which was so natural, that it *laid* on his table for several weeks.

LAWS OF GRAVITY.—It is a mathematical fact, that the casting of this pebble from my hand alters the centre of gravity of the universe.—*Carlyle.*

There are 5,030 miles of railway in operation in France. The number of locomotives on them is estimated at 2,700, averaging 300 horse-power each.

SPIDERS.—The African Bushmen, and the savages of New Caledonia, are very fond of spiders roasted. This singular taste is not unknown even in Europe. Reaumur tells of a young lady who, when walking in her garden, used to eat all the spiders she could catch; and the celebrated Anna Maria Schurman ate them like nuts, which, she averred, they much resembled in taste. Lallande, the French astronomer, was equally fond of them and a German, immortalised by Rosel, used to spread them on his bread instead of butter.

NAPOLEON'S SON AS AN AUSTRIAN GENERAL.—During the "Hundred Days," Isabey, the celebrated French painter, to please the Emperor, went to Vienna, where the poor little Napoleon was residing with his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria. He took his unfinished drawing in *acquarelle* to work out his design if possible; but when admitted to the little dethroned sovereign, he found his fair locks cut off, his head powdered, pomatomed, and covered with a cocked hat; and himself dressed in the white uniform, turned up with red, of an Austrian general, decorated with the order of Maria Theresa, military boots, and white leather breeches. Isabey never waited on him again; the next day the news came of the battle of Waterloo, and that Napoleon was a captive to England.—*Lady Morgan's Autobiography.*

VIBRATIONS OF A FLY'S WING.—The rapidity of these vibrations is something incredible, and the number of them within a given space of time has been approximately ascertained by the following experiment:—When a spring is caused to vibrate a certain number of times, it emits a particular tone, and as the number of its vibrations is increased or diminished, this note rises or falls in pitch. Now, this vibration being analogous to that of the wing of an insect, which also emits a musical sound, an apparatus has been constructed wherein a multiplying-wheel, with a given number of cogs, against which a spring strikes, is made to revolve rapidly. A note being thus produced varying in pitch according to the rapidity of the revolutions, the velocity is accelerated or retarded until this note is the same as that proceeding from the wings of the insect, and by an easy calculating process the number of vibrations may be thus ascertained.—*Samuelson's Humble Creatures*

THE HERCULES OF MODERN MYTHOLOGY.—No country in the world presents such a combination of facilities for manufacture and commerce as England; coal and iron, ships and steam-engines, hardy seamen and ingenious mechanics. With these combined advantages the progress during the present century has been beyond example. In 1784 an American vessel arrived in Liverpool, having on board as part of her cargo, eight bales of cotton, which were seized by the custom-house officers under the conviction that they could not be the growth of America. Last year there were imported, at Liverpool, not less than a million and a-half bales of cotton from the United States alone. The first steam-engine used in Manchester was not erected till 1790. It is now computed that, in that city and the district within a radius of ten miles, there are more than fifty thousand boilers giving a total power of upwards of a million of horses. The engine of Watt has proved the very Hercules of modern mythology, the united steam-power of Great Britain being equal, it is estimated, to the manual labour of upwards of four hundred millions of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.—*Quarterly Review.*

REQUISITES FOR A TRUE TRAVELLER.—The true traveller must "become all things to all men," if he desires to familiarise himself with the habits and characters of other races. Without forgetting that he is an Englishman, he will cast off that self-conceit and cold exclusiveness which makes so many of our countrymen ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, and, adapting himself to the situation, become, if needs be, a bandit in Corsica, a bonder in Norway, drink sour milk without a wry face in a Caffre's kraal, take snuff with his wives—be anything except a Turk in Turkey; though even there, when he comes to talk the language, he will adopt the eastern custom of taking his pipe, his coffee, and his repose, not chattering, but sententiously uttering his words between whiffs of smoke, which, meanwhile, he *drinks*, as the Turks well express it. We envy not the man, the T. G. (travelling gent.) of society, whose principal aim in travelling is to gratify a miserable vanity; to be able to boast of crossing or climbing such a mountain; to have to say, "I have been here, I have been there; I have done Bagdad; I have seen the Nile," or such and such a place. The true traveller is unselfish. Though to him it is food, breath, a renewal of life, a fresh existence, to travel,—half his pleasure is to carry home from his wanderings, to an English fireside, a tale of other lands. That happy English home is ever present to his mind, and, with all his enthusiasm, he meets with nothing in his rambles he would exchange for its blessings.—*Forester's Corsica.*

The water of Buenos Ayres.

The water supply in the City of Buenos Ayres is of such a shocking character, that the "Standard" feels called upon to awake up the public attention to the fact "that we know not what we drink."

No man having a correct idea of the exact locality of this City could bring himself to believe that having, within a few leagues, a beautiful, clear, never failing river, which, at an exceeding low cost to each house holder, could be made to supply the City and its suburbs, we, the residents of Buenos Ayres, submit to drink water impregnated with all the dirt, filth and offal of the City. Yet it is so. How long this state of things is to last, we are at a loss to say, unless the Government takes the matter in hand.

The water of the River Plate, in the vicinity of this City, is every way unfit to drink. As proof of this assertion, let any one take some of this water, bottle and cork it over night, and taste it, if he can, in the morning. It is an absolute impossibility; the very smell is enough, not to think of the taste.

Many suppose that by getting the water from up close to the Gas works, we obtain a pure supply; but this idea is quite fallacious, for although the current of the River would lead to this supposition, yet the first blow of wind from the contrary side drives all the water which has been already infected with the impurities of the City up there, so that any supply of water from such a quarter would amount to nothing.

If we are to have a supply, let it be a good one, cost what it may. Now, the Luxan River, a few leagues the other side of San Fernando, is a fine river, a clear, pure, and never failing stream; the greatest seca in this country has witnessed 18 inches of water in this river.

From competent authority, we are informed that, for a City of 150,000 inhabitants, this river can afford an abundant supply, and that it can be brought, by medium of a canal, at a very trifling expense to this City.

The Government has, we must say, patronised every sound undertaking for the advancement of Buenos Ayres; and we trust that Governor Mitre, as he reads his morning "Standard" (as all of the principal city men now do), will take into consideration the water wants of the 120,000 inhabitants of the city of Buenos Ayres.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE WATER SUPPLY OF BUENOS AYRES V. THE PRESENT WATER SUPPLY.

Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railway,
Contractor's Office, B. A.,
March 3rd, 1862

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—

I have read with pleasure your remarks on the supply of water, in the impression of yesterday's "Standard." Permit me to inform yourself and the public, that I am not an idle spectator in this important question; for I am at this present time maturing a project for the supply of wholesome water to the city and neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres. Part of my project will be an open canal through a tract of country, which will be supplied with abundance of water for irrigation purposes. It will be the means of increasing the present value of both public and private lands, besides being equal to the requirements of the city of Buenos Ayres for generations to come, at a trifling expense of enlarging the service reservoir, which will be in the suburbs of the city. I mean the supply to be constant. It was my intention to convey my ideas to the whole of the Press, had you not stolen a march on me; but, as soon as I get my different works fairly set going, I shall go into the matter seriously, and submit my projects. I may here state that I have already informed many, of my intentions of a project for water supply.—I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

EUGENE MURRAY.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT THE MOLE.

In reply to your query of yesterday, I beg to inform you that the poor sufferer from the explosion of the bomb-shells died some five days from the date of injuries received. I think it is the duty of the Government to make provision for the family, although, I am glad to say, that his fellow-citizens will not see any member of the deceased's family want. Some few hundred dollars were collected, but it is impossible to say what has become of them.

Yours, &c.,

MEDICO.

LOCAL EVENTS.

SUPPLEMENTAL MAIL.—We regret that so many of our friends were disappointed yesterday in wishing to send the "Weekly Standard" by the supplemental mail, which left here yesterday for Montevideo; but all our extra copies were bought up on Thursday morning, and the numbers remaining on hand in the office are insufficient for our agents & camp subscribers.

FOREIGN BALL.—The Foreign Ball in Moron, is the only topic of the day. Politics, ounces, &c., are completely forgotten. At Mr. Nuttal's store there are a few more tickets to be had. Gentlemen of the "light, fantastic toe" had better look out before the tickets are all disposed of.

ARRECIFES AND POSTA DE ACUÑA.—Our subscribers in the above places will please take notice that, owing to the seca, Pablo Diaz's coach will not start until the 11th of this month. We regret that our friends should be deprived so long of the "Weekly Standard;" but it is not our fault, as, on Friday night, the papers were duly delivered at the diligence office, and our clerk brought back word that, owing to the scarcity of horses, no coach will leave until the 11th inst.

NEW ACADEMY.—In another column will be found the announcement of Mr. Wm Barry, who has opened an English Academy in Calle Venezuela. The great success of Mr Pandy and Mr. Nicholson, in their several establishments, is a good augury for this gentleman, who promises to devote his care to the same pursuit.

WIDE-STREETS.—A certain wag, writing to the "Tribuna", proposes playing Carnival in carriages; as if we had, like Dublin, 140 yards' width in the thoroughfares. Surely 9 yards is not room enough for anything but concessions or "jams".

LATEST CANARD.—It is said Derqui and Urquiza are expected to play Carnival in this city, in the characters of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

HOUSE-AGENCY.—This important branch of business is about to be undertaken by a professional gentleman recently arrived from England, who promises to save every one a deal of "bother" in looking for houses and lodgings.

SAD EVENT.—One of our compositors came within two of the great lottery prize this week; his affliction at having missed $ 200,000 was a fit subject for the study of some Argentine philosopher.

TILL OUR NEXT.—Kind readers, we are compelled to say "Adieu till next Thursday morning." The three days of Carnival are upon us, and we purpose, like our colleague, taking a little relaxation. Meantime, look out for the water burkers!